

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE  
Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine  
Washington, D.C.

B. E. P. Q.--370

December 20, 1934.

PLANT-QUARANTINE IMPORT RESTRICTIONS  
OF THE  
BRITISH MANDATE OF PALESTINE



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BRITISH MANDATE OF PALESTINE

This summary of the plant-quarantine import restrictions of the British Mandate of Palestine has been prepared for the information of nurserymen, plant quarantine officials, and others interested in the exportation of plants and plant products to that country.

The summary was prepared by Harry B. Shaw, plant quarantine inspector of the Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine, from the Plant Protection Order of February 26, 1934, of the High Commissioner of Palestine, as amended by the Plant Protection Orders of September 6 and 30, 1934.

The information contained in this circular is believed to be correct and complete up to the time of its preparation, but it is not intended to be used independently of, nor as a substitute for, the original text of the order, and it is not to be interpreted as legally authoritative. The order itself should be consulted for the exact text.

LEE A. STRONG,  
Chief, Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine.

PLANT-QUARANTINE IMPORT RESTRICTIONS

OF THE

BRITISH MANDATE OF PALESTINE

BASIC LEGISLATION

Plant Protection Ordinance, 1924

The Plant Protection Order, No. 2, of February 26, 1934, of the High Commissioner of Palestine, effective September 8, 1934, was promulgated under the authority of section 3 of the Plant Protection Ordinance, 1924.

This Order cancels those of April 1, 1924, February 23, 1925, August 26, 1926, March 8, 1927, October 8, 1927, April 23, 1928, and January 30, 1931.

CONCISE SUMMARY

IMPORTATION PROHIBITED - See Schedule I, page 3.

IMPORTATION RESTRICTED - See Schedule II, page 4.

REGULATIONS UNDER PLANT PROTECTION ORDER, 1934

Article 1. This Order may be cited as the Plant Protection Order (No. 2), 1934.

PLANTS WHICH MAY BE IMPORTED

Art. 2. (1) All plants not included in the schedules to this Order may be imported into Palestine provided that they are first inspected by a plant inspector at the place of entry into Palestine.

#### IMPORTATION RESTRICTED

Art. 2. (2) All plants included in schedule I to this Order may be imported subject to the provisions of article 5 of this Order. All plants included in schedule II may be imported subject to the conditions set out in the schedule or by the written permission of the Director of Agriculture and Forests in accordance with article 5 of this Order.

#### IMPORTATION OF SOIL AND MANURE PROHIBITED

Art. 3. No organic manure and soil may be imported into Palestine except special potting soil and manure, and soil from Trans-Jordan: Provided, That this prohibition shall not apply to manufactured organic manures, guanos, and "poudrettes." (This article was revoked by the Plant Protection Order of Sept. 30, 1934.)

#### DISPOSAL OF INFECTED PLANTS

Art. 4. All plants which on inspection are found to be infected with any virus, bacterial, fungous, or other disease, or harboring any insect pest, whether or not they are accompanied by a free-of-disease certificate, may be destroyed or reconsigned to their place of origin or be disinfected at the discretion of a plant inspector. If reexport is ordered it shall be effected within 7 days of the issuance of the order. If exportation is not effected within the specified time the plants may be destroyed. All expenses incurred in the disinfection, destruction, or reexportation shall be paid by the importer.

#### IMPORTATION OF PLANTS FOR SPECIAL PURPOSES

Art. 5. All plants included in the schedules to this Order, which are required for experimental or scientific purposes, may be imported into Palestine provided that the written permission of the Director of Agriculture and Forests to import such plants is obtained at least 7 days before the date of importation. The Director of Agriculture and Forests may grant or refuse permission to import such plants and, if he grants such permission, may attach such conditions as to quarantine and importation as he may think fit.

### CERTIFICATION OF NURSERY STOCK REQUIRED

Art. 6. All plants intended for propagation and which are not included in the schedules to this Order may be imported if they are accompanied by a certificate signed by an officer of the Phytopathological Service of the country of origin, stating that they are apparently free from disease or insect pests. (State or Federal certificates are acceptable. Letter of the Director of Agriculture and Forests, Jerusalem, Oct. 30, 1934.)

### AUTHORIZED PORTS OF ENTRY

Art. 6, cont'd. Importation of nursery stock shall be made only through the ports of Jaffa and Haifa and the railway stations at Gaza and Jerusalem.

### IMPORTATION OF PLANTS FROM TRANS-JORDAN NOT RESTRICTED

Art. 7. Plants that are the bona fide products of Trans-Jordan may be imported without restriction.

Art. 8. This Order shall take effect 6 months after the date of publication in the Gazette, namely, September 8, 1934.

### SCHEDULE I

#### IMPORTATION PROHIBITED

The importation of all plants in this schedule is prohibited: Provided, That the prohibition does not apply to preserved, dried, or compressed fruits or to mango seeds which are the bona fide products of Egypt.

Organic manure and soil, except special potting soil, and manure and soil from Trans-Jordan.

Annona spp., custard-apple

Cajanus indicus, pigeonpea

Carica papaya, papaya

Citrus spp., other than citrus fruits from Cyprus, Egypt and Syria

Ficus spp., fig  
Gossypium spp., cotton, but not including ginned cotton  
Hibiscus spp., hibiscus, rosemallow  
Jasminum spp., jasmine  
Lycopersicum esculentum, tomato  
Mangifera spp., mango  
Melia azedarach, chinaberry  
Morus spp., mulberry  
Musa spp., banana  
Palms, including dates and date palms  
Persea spp., avocado  
Psidium guajava, guava  
Punica granatum, pomegranate  
Pyrus spp., pear  
Solanum melongena, eggplant

## SCHEDULE II

### PHYTOSANITARY CERTIFICATE REQUIRED

The importation of the plants named in this schedule is permitted, provided that they are accompanied by a certificate affirming freedom from the undermentioned pests or diseases. This certificate must be signed by an officer of the phytopathological service of the country of origin.

<u>Plants and Plant Products</u>	<u>Plant Pests</u>
Grapevines ( <u>Vitis vinifera</u> )	Phylloxera.
Citrus fruit from Cyprus, Egypt, and Syria.	California red scale, <u>Chrysomphalus</u> <u>curentii</u> , and Florida red scale, <u>Chrysomphalus</u> ( <u>ficus</u> ) <u>aonidium</u> .
All fruits and vegetables from Egypt.	Florida red scale, <u>Chrysom-</u> <u>phalus</u> ( <u>ficus</u> ) <u>aonidium</u> and the coccid <u>Phenacoccus</u> <u>hirsutus</u> .
Apples and pears, whether nursery stock or fruit, from U. S. A. Canada, Australis, Hungary, or Rumania.	San Jose scale, <u>Aspidiotus</u> <u>perniciosus</u> .



Seed corn, <u>Zea mays</u>	Downy mildew, <u>Sclerospora graminicola</u> .
Seed beans	Anthraxnose, <u>Colletotrichum lindemuthianum</u>
Seed potatoes	Potato wart, <u>Synchytrium endobioticum</u> ; black-leg, <u>Bacillus phytophthorus</u> ; powdery scab, <u>Spongospora subterranea</u> ; potato tuber worm, ( <u>Phthorimoea</u> ) <u>Gnorimoschema operculella</u> ; Colorado potato beetle, <u>Leptinotarsa decemlineata</u> .
Cabbage and cauliflower seed	Black rot, <u>Bacillus campestre</u> ( <u>Pseudomonas campestris</u> ).
Rose, apple, pear, and quince nursery stock	Crown gall, <u>Bacterium tumefaciens</u> .
Fresh cherries	The trypetid <u>Rhagoletis cerasi</u> .
Fresh peaches	Blight, <u>Coryneum beijerinckii</u> ( <u>Clasterosporium carpophyllum</u> ).
Citrus nursery stock and bud-wood	Citrus canker, <u>Bacillus</u> ( <u>Pseudomonas</u> ) <u>citri</u> ; and Citrus scab, <u>Sphaceloma</u> ( <u>fawcetti</u> ) <u>citri</u> .
Mango	<u>Bacillus mangiferae</u> , the coccids <u>Chrysomphalus</u> ( <u>ficus</u> ) <u>aonidum</u> , <u>C. personatus</u> and <u>Phenacoccus mangiferae</u> , all species of Trypetidae <u>Cryptorhynchus gravis</u> and <u>C. mangiferae</u> .
Potatoes	Potato tuber worm, ( <u>Phthorimoea</u> ) <u>Gnorimoschema operculella</u> and the Colorado potato beetle, <u>Leptinotarsa decemlineata</u> .



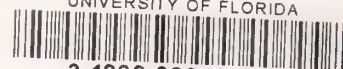
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Florida red scale, Chrysomphalus  
(ficus) aonidum; and the coccid  
C. personatus.

Ficus spp.

Florida red scale, (Chrysomphalus  
(ficus) aonidum; and the coccid  
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